

F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead

Buckeystown vicinity

Private

Ca. 1745-1750; ca. 1840

The Christian Kemp Farmstead is one of the three oldest documented standing structures in Frederick County, being a stone dwelling with four sections, composed of a two-story stone original section built about 1745-1750 fronted by a two-story stone addition of about 1840, dated by the Greek Revival window and door lintels and mantelpiece. The 1840's section linked the 1740's building with an originally free-standing springhouse enlarged prior to 1840 with two additional living floors and a fourth two-story section was placed on the end of the rambling structure. This last end part was burned in the early 20th century and only partially rebuilt with a lower roofline. The farmstead also includes a circa 1745 stone and frame bank barn, a 1920's dairy barn, extensively rebuilt after a 1954 fire, and a late 19th century wagon shed/corn crib, as well as a privy of about the same date. The house has outstanding architectural and historical significance, with clear architectural evidence of its mid-18th century origins in the plan of the original section, interior original partition walls in the cellar, and small window openings. The 1740's section has a probably late 18th century dumb waiter between the cellar and the first story. The house was built by Christian Kemp (1715-1790), who also built a nearby stone mill in the same period as the house on Ballenger Creek, which survived into at least the second quarter of the 20th century. The stone barn, one of the few of its type in the southern part of the Monocacy Valley, has outstanding integrity, having been very little altered on the exterior and only minor changes on the stall level.

F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead (preferred)
Buckeystown vicinity
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Rural Agrarian Intensification, A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes
Agriculture
Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function & Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn
Agriculture/subsistence/storage/granary

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☒ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Christian Kemp Farmstead (preferred); Kemp-Thomas Farmstead

and/or common Ballenger Farm

2. Location

street & number 5012 Ballenger Creek Pike ☐ not for publicationcity, town Buckeystown ☒ vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name J.L. Family Partnership, c/o Mr. & Mrs. Jack T. Linton

street & number 814 Trail Avenue telephone no.:

city, town Frederick state and zip code MD 21701

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1538

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 567

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-1-179

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | |

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 5

The Christian Kemp Farmstead is centered on a two-story stone house built in about 1745 with a substantial enlargement in about 1840 which linked the original structure with an originally free-standing stone springhouse. The farmstead also includes a stone and frame barn built about the same time as the original section of the house, a frame wagon shed/corn crib of about 1900, a frame privy of about the same date, and a rusticated concrete block dairy barn and milk house built in the 1920's with its upper frame structure rebuilt in 1954 after a fire. Near the stone barn is a quonset hut, a circa 1943-1945 military surplus building moved to the farm after the end of World War II. The farmstead is located on the west side of Ballenger Creek Pike (Md. 180) about 1/2 mile south of Ballenger Creek near Buckeystown, Frederick County, Maryland. The house is currently unoccupied. Dates of the structures were based on architectural evidence, local histories, and personal interviews.

The stone dwelling appears to be a rambling assembly of sections with different roof lines and heights in a generally linear grouping on a north-south axis. The house is located on a slight slope toward the west, providing an exposed basement level on the west side of the house. The house has four main sections: the circa 1745 two-story section which is the southwestern part of the entire structure; the circa 1840 stone addition which covers the original principal east elevation of the 1745 house and links it to the third section, a stone springhouse possibly originally built as a one-story building about 1745 but enlarged by two stories above the springhouse by circa 1840; and the fourth section, a 1-1/2 story stone addition of about 1840 but altered by a fire about 1920 which may have lowered its height.

Circa 1745 section:

The first section, possibly dating about 1745, was a two-story, roughly square building with a gable roof and two bays on each elevation. This house had two rooms on both the cellar level and the main floor, with the principal elevation and entrance on the east side. The window arches in the original section's first story have stones laid on edge, approximating in fieldstone a gauged flat arch. On the south elevation, a low vertical board door opens into the cellar. On the west elevation, a second vertical board door and a window opening are on the cellar level. On the north elevation is a third cellar entrance with the same type of door. On the north side, the eastern bay on the first story, now containing a window, shows that it was once enlarged to a doorway and later restored to a window. The conversion to a door probably took place when the 1840's alterations were made. The central chimney of the original section is not visible from ground level. The roof is covered by composition material, replacing the probable original covering of wood shingles.

(Continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Survey No. F-1-179

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| — prehistoric | — archeology-prehistoric | — community planning | — landscape architecture | — religion |
| — 1400-1499 | — archeology-historic | — conservation | — law | — science |
| — 1500-1599 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture | — economics | — literature | — sculpture |
| — 1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | — education | — military | — social/ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | — art | — engineering | — music | — humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | — commerce | — exploration/settlement | — philosophy | — theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- | — communications | — industry | — politics/government | — transportation |
| | | — invention | | — other (specify) |

| Specific dates | Builder/Architect |
|--|-------------------|
| check: Applicable Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | |
| and/or | |
| Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G | |
| Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local | |

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Christian Kemp Farmstead has outstanding architectural and historical significance in Frederick County, being one of the earliest existing documented buildings with a considerable level of architectural integrity. The house was probably built about 1745-1750 by Christian Kemp (1715-1790), who purchased the property in 1740. In 1745, he re-established the boundaries of his lands, "Dispatch" and "Kemp's Delight". By 1748, he was one of the signers of a petition for a road between Frederick and Point of Rocks (the present Ballenger Creek Pike) which passed through his property. Kemp built a stone mill on Ballenger Creek about the same time as the house near the present crossing of Ballenger Creek Pike. The 11 (demolished in the second or third quarter of the 20th century) was mentioned in Frederick court records in November 1768. Local histories, repeating long-standing local tradition, place the house in the mid-1740's and the existing architectural evidence of the apparently oldest section of the Kemp House supports this date. Its roughly square plan with small window openings, the dividing wall in the cellar with its original finish, the former main door of three large boards with original hardware, and the clearly visible outline of its original roofline are the principal elements which place the house in the mid-18th century period. The 1840's addition and the springhouse as enlarged are also good representatives of the early 19th century, although the interior finishes and some interior walls have been altered. The house's building history is generally readable in its progression of linked sections, but much research on its uses and more precise dating of features is still to be done. The work of dating the house is greatly aided by the continuous two-family ownership of the property since 1740 and the extensive genealogical research of several Thomas family members, the most recent being Mrs. Betty Thomas Linton, one of the current owners. The presence in the farmstead of the stone barn of about the same date as the house is another factor in the Kemp Farmstead's high level of significance and integrity. Its exterior retains outstanding integrity, with the few changes in its interior, principally the early 20th century creation of a milking room within the existing stone stall level, and a horse stall area at the opposite end, were done with virtually no visible alteration of the exterior. The projecting granary walls on the west elevation are unusual features among stone barns in the County and stone barns in general are few in the southern Monocacy Valley of Frederick County.

Among the earliest extant buildings in Frederick County, Schiefferstadt (F-3-47; National Register), built about 1756, has been recognized as the best documented

(Continued on separate sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-1-179

Bodmer, Nancy W. The Past Revisited: Buckeystown and Other Historical Sites. Privately published, 1974. Reprinted with additions and corrections, 1984 and 1990, pp. 21-22.

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.

Grove, William J. History of Carrollton Manor. Frederick:

(Continued on separate sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10 acresQuadrangle name Buckeystown, Md.-Va.Quadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 10 acres centered on the dwelling on Tax Map 85, Parcel 44.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
|-------|------|--------|------|

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
|-------|------|--------|------|

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date May 1993street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958city or town Frederick state MD 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
1000 G STREET, N.E.
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2028

Christian Kemp Farmstead (preferred)
Frederick County

SURVEY No. F-1-179

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Land Records of Frederick County

Linton, Mrs. Jack T. personal interview, May 3, 1993 and genealogical information re Kemp and Thomas families.

Schildknecht, C.E. (editor). Monocacy and Catoctin: Some Early Settlers of Frederick and Carroll Counties, Maryland, and Adams County, Pennsylvania, also Descendants C. 1725-1985, Vol. 1. Shippensburg, Pa.: Beidel Printing House, Inc., 1985; 371, 372, 379.

Thomas, G. Leicester. Genealogy of Thomas Family. Privately published, 1954; pp. 333, 335, 389, 448, 462, 465

Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

Tracey, Grace L., and John P. Dern. Pioneers of Old Monocacy. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1987; pp. 44, 80, 174.

Varle, Charles. Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, 1808.

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910. Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979; photo of Kemp Mill opposite p. 40.

Chris Kemp Farm 5012 Balleng Creek Pk

Lot Size, Description,
Other Information,
Original Tracts

Liber/Folio

Grantee

Grantor

Cost

Miscellaneous

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------|--|
| 1538/567 16 Jan 89 | JL Family Partnership | Jack J. + Betty J. Linton aka Betty M. Linton | confirmatory deed | | |
| 1535/491 3 Jan 89 | JL Family P'ship | Jack J. + Betty J. Linton | | | |
| 484/309 13 May 50 | Jack J. + Betty M Linton | Russell C. + Bertha M Thomas | 2.0945 | | DSB 1/156, 5 Apr 1867 |
| 316/341 1 Apr 16 | Russell C. + Bertha M. Thomas | J. Franklin + Emily V. Thomas | Part of "Resurvey on Dispatch", "Kemp's Delight" "Small Gains" | | |
| DSB 1/156 5 Apr 1867 HWB 294/284 2 Dec 16 | J. Franklin Thomas | Mrs. B. + J. Etta Johnson (residing in Wash., D.C.) (Aunt of Betty Thomas) Etta Julia Thomas in Thomas Genealogy | | \$15,000 | |
| DHH 5/516 3 Mar 1900 | Mrs. B. Johnson | Catharine W. Thomas + Emma S. Thomas | 149 A., 26 sq. p. | \$11,262.17 | |
| DSB 1/156 5 Apr 1867 | Christian Thomas | Jacob Buckey adm. of Christian Kemp | 277 3/4 A. "Resurvey on Dispatch" and "Kemp's Delight", "Small Gains" | \$25,184.25 | Will Record GME 2/427, 3 Jan 1840 GM 2/330, 7 Nov 1789 RB 1/303 Conrad Kemp |
| Will Record GME 2/427 3 Jan 1840 | Walter Baper Kemp | Christian Kemp | use, occupation, & possession of my home farm that was left to me by my father... farm livestock, harness, tools, 1 negro man named Sam Jones | | |
| " | Harriet Kemp, wife | Christian Kemp | use, occupation, & possession of the 3 rooms at the east end of the house I built and live in, and the kitchen and dairy underneath and 1/2 of the garden also mahogany clock, chair of 3-leaves, furniture etc. 1 negro woman named Sophia & her son Wisky Motel to supply cash payments, firewood, wheat, corn, pork, provisions for 2 milk cows Balance of estate to be divided between grandchildren, & his daughters Euelina C. Buckey & Harriet E. Kemp both dead | | |
| Executors Walter B. Kemp & Daniel Buckey | | | | | |

F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farm P. 2

Lot Size, Description,
Other Information,
Original Tracts

Liber/Folio

Grantee

Grantor

Cost

Miscellaneous

Will Record

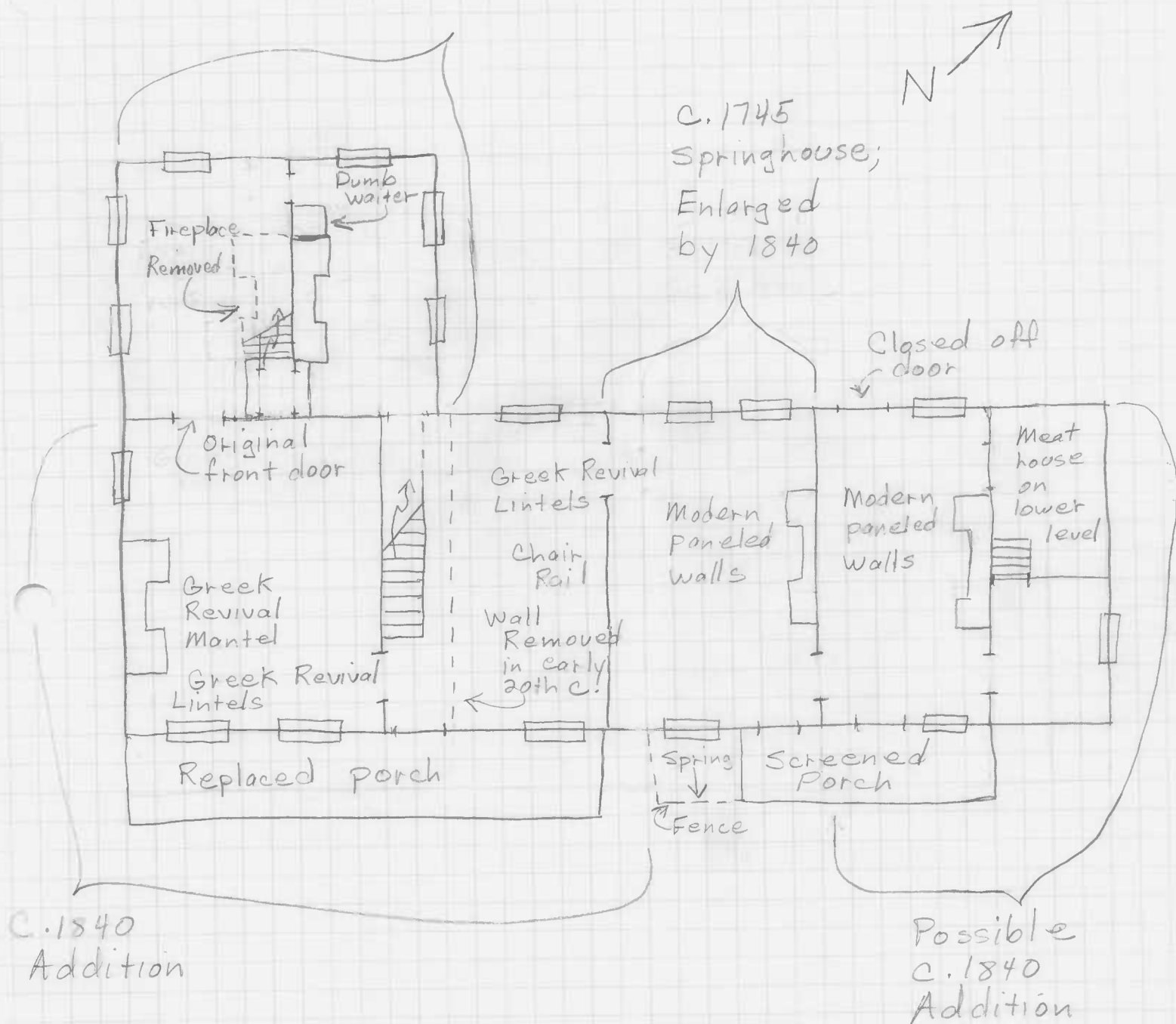
GM 2/330

Gertie Kemp
wife

Christian Kemp

possession & use of all
my estate real and personal during her
natural life provided she shall remain
my widow & not marry again after my
decease

C.1745 House



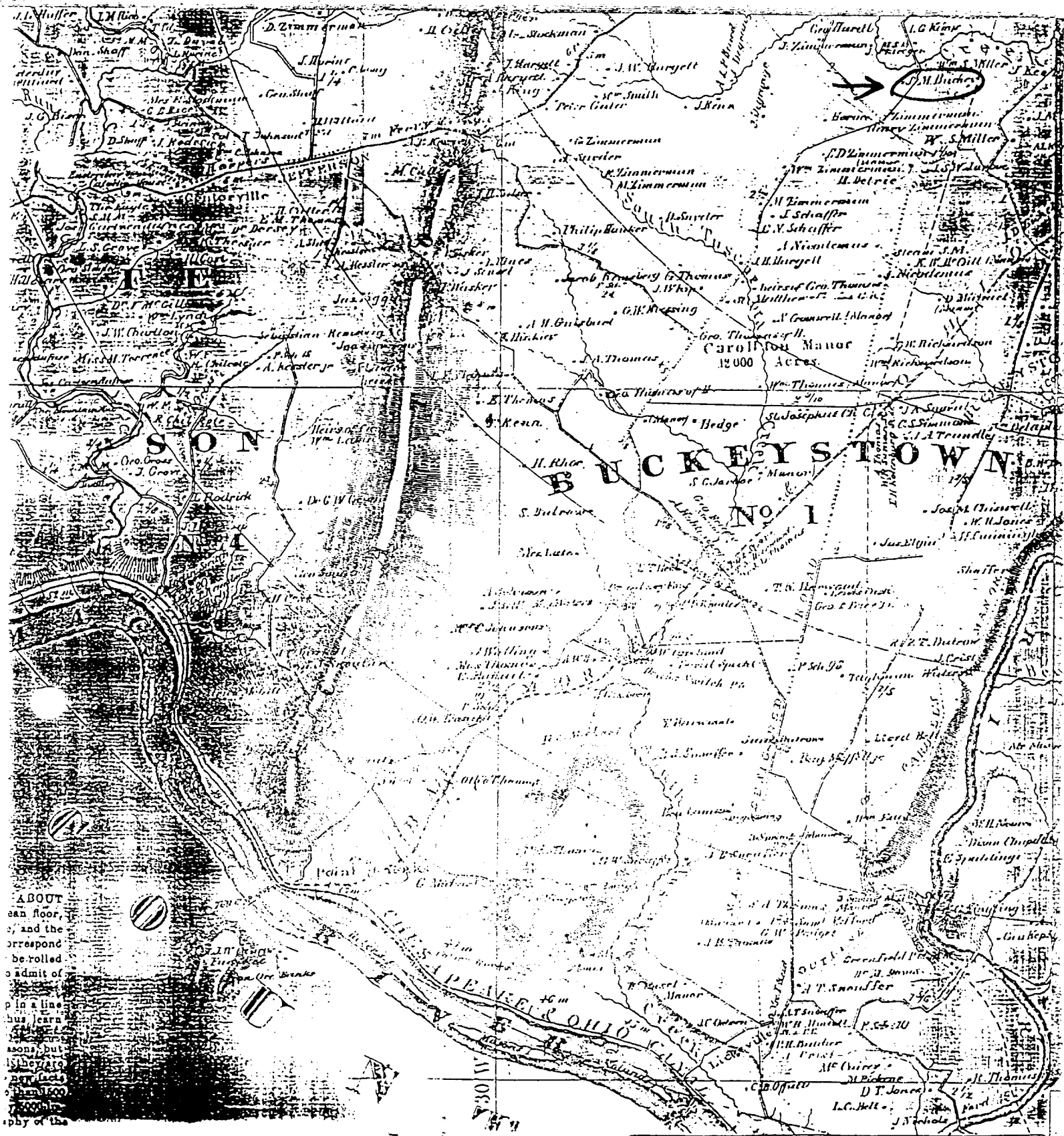
F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead
Frederick County

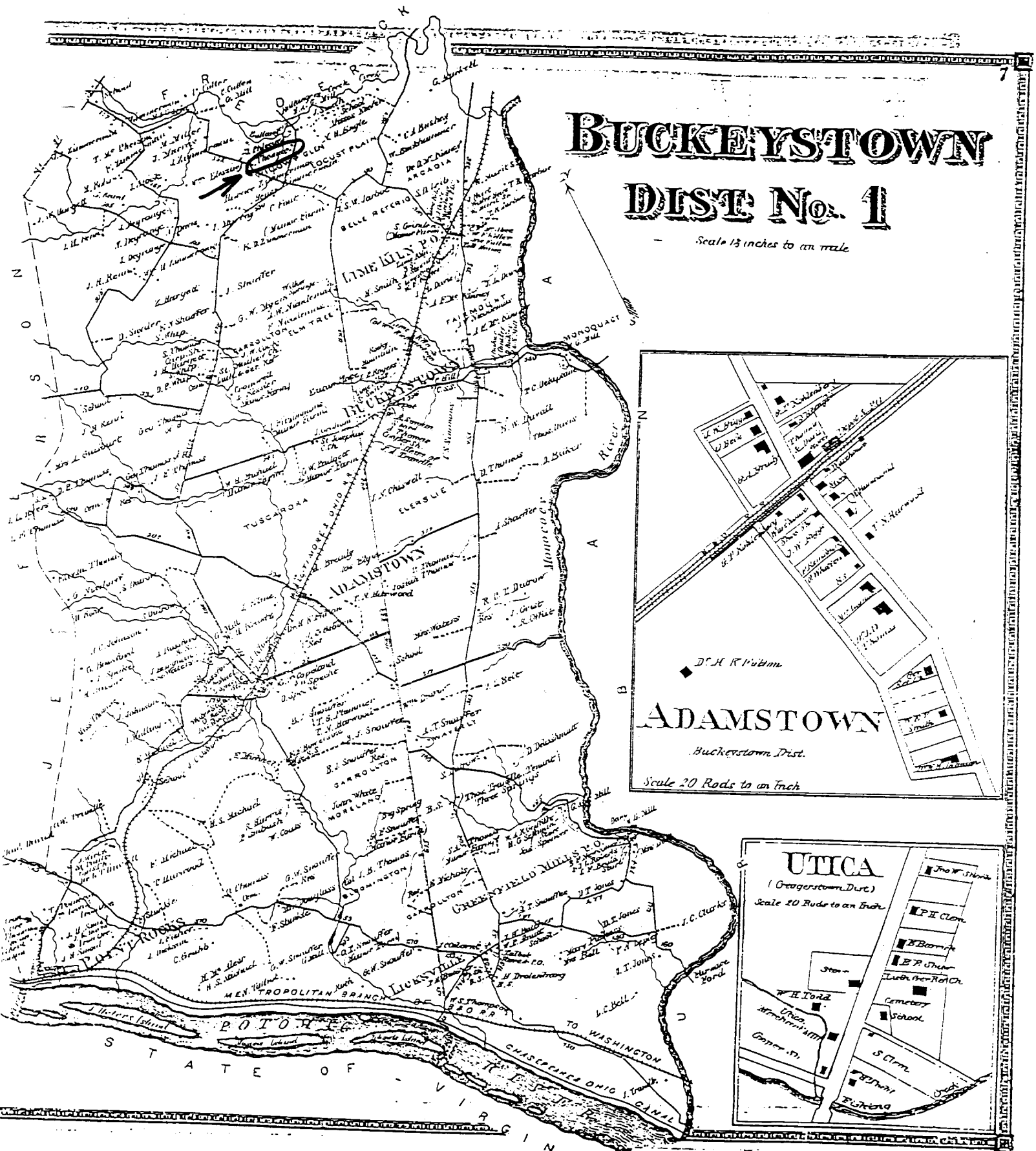
Janet Davis
May 3, 1993
Not to Scale



F-1-179
 Christian Kemp Farmstead
 Frederick County
 Charles Varle, Map of Frederick
 and Washington Counties, 1808



F-1-179
 Christian Kemp Farmstead
 Frederick County
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County,
 1858



F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead
Frederick County

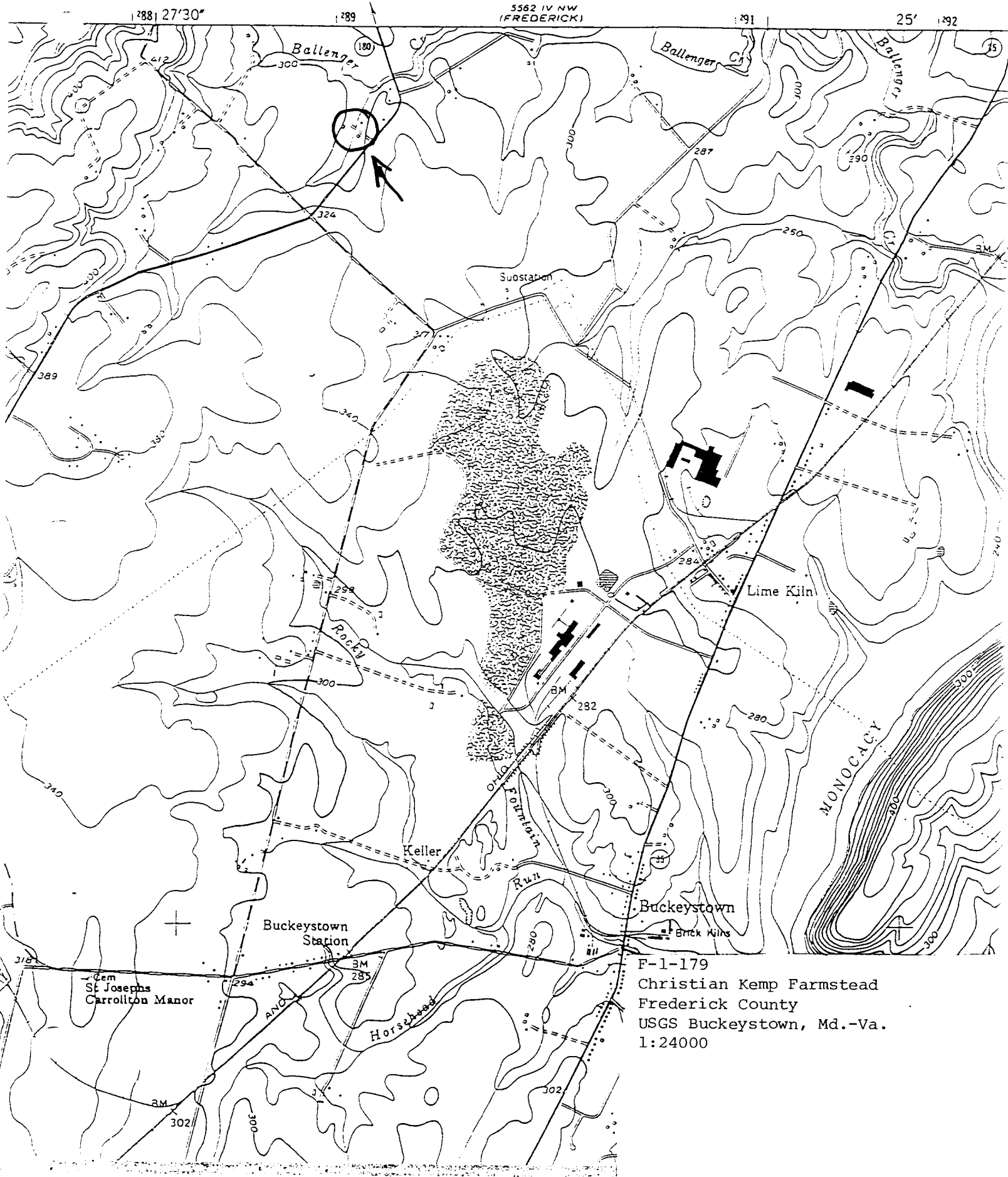
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
County, 1873

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FREDERICK 3.6 MI.
2.1 MI. TO U.S. 340

5562 IV NW
(FREDERICK)

FREDERICK 3 MI.



F-1-179
Christian Kemp Farmstead
Frederick County
USGS Buckeystown, Md.-Va.
1:24000

7.1 Description (Continued)

The interior of the original section has two rooms on each story. The cellar has a dirt floor and it is very damp, a condition which is the major source of deterioration problems in the house. The dividing wall is on an east-west axis with fireplace openings originally on both sides. The wall is built of beaded wood panels which appear to retain original dark green paint. The stone fireplace opening in the north room is flanked on the right by an enclosed frame dumb waiter which, according to Mrs. Betty Thomas Linton, one of the current owners who grew up in the house, was used well into the 20th century. The enclosure appears to date from a later period than the 1740's, especially the first story section on the floor above, but it may have been in place by 1800. Further examination of the dumb waiter is needed to identify its probable date of construction. The outer walls of the cellar are plastered and whitewashed, but are much deteriorated in various places. The worst deterioration is at the southwest corner, where a partial collapse of the wall took place and was repaired in recent years, with concrete block added to the inner wall on both the cellar and first story to support the exterior stone.

The first story of the original section has a single fireplace opening in the north room with a partial mantelpiece still in place, a paneled and dentiled shelf and frieze above the opening. The side pilasters or panels appear to be missing. The mantel appears to date from about 1775-1800. Next to the fireplace is the upper section of the dumb waiter which has a more finished appearance than the lower part. A molded cornice tops the enclosure and the vertical boards are painted green. The door opening has a white frame and the door has modern hinges. The south room has no fireplace opening, but an enclosed staircase in the northeast corner suggests that it once wrapped around the missing chimney projection. A corresponding door from the north room opens into the staircase landing. The walls of the first story are covered with mid-20th century wall paper. The window and door frames are simple moldings and each room has a molded baseboard. The floors are wide boards, with a 20th century linoleum covering in the north room. The original front door of the 1740's house, located in the south room, has a deep soffit on the west or original interior side, revealing the depth of the original exterior wall now enclosed by the 1840's addition. The door was originally three wide boards and the original strap hinges and box lock are still in place. The upper section of the door apparently was cut out, perhaps for a glazed upper panel or a dutch door, and later replaced with a raised panel infill.

Circa 1840 section:

The main exterior elevation on the east side of the original part of the house was enclosed by a two-story, one-room deep, stone addition in the 1840's. The joining of these two sections caused the raising of the original roofline to an obtuse angle visible on the north and south elevations of the original part. The alteration added an extra story or enlarged the existing attic space in the original section, marked by two 6/6 windows in the first story. The faint outline of the original roofline can be seen on both the north and south elevations, crossing through the added window openings. The outline of the original single gable window is also discernible on the north elevation. The four-bay elevation on the east side of the 1840's section has

7.2 Description (Continued)

an entrance in the third bay from the south. A two-story porch which has been much repaired crosses the elevation and has replacement posts and a simple railing on the upper level. According to Mrs. Linton, the original porch had scroll-sawn brackets and was very decorative, but by the mid-20th century had become hazardous and was replaced with a concrete deck and new supports. The upper level bay above the door has a jib window with a 6/6 upper section and a double-doored paneled base. The first story door has been replaced with a modern glazed diamond patterned panel door. The sash is 6/6 and raised panel shutters flank the openings on the first story. Louvred shutters are on the second story. An interior chimney is on the south elevation of the addition. Also on this side, the one-room depth of the addition is clearly seen in the third bay from the west with a larger window opening.

The interior of the 1840's section originally had a center stair hall flanked by two rooms. In the early 20th century, the wall dividing the north room from the hall was removed. On the exterior west elevation, a frame three-story infill section links the addition to the stone springhouse, described in the following paragraph as the third section of the house. A photo of the west elevation in Grove's History of Carrollton Manor (1928) shows that the exterior of this narrow section was covered at that time with vertical siding. It is currently covered with modern horizontal siding. Both rooms in the 1840's addition have flat lintels over the window and door openings which are simple profiles of Greek Revival lintels. The same outline is found on the high-style Greek Revival windows of Winchester Hall on East Church Street in Frederick, a dated 1843 building. The lintels in the Kemp House are a significant dating feature of the addition. The mantelpiece in the south room is also a Greek Revival design, featuring a shallow peaked arch with plain, undecorated surfaces except for a central scroll-sawn plaque. The north room has a chair rail, the only first floor room with this feature. The walls are plaster covered with mid-20th century wallpaper.

The third section of the house adjoining the original and 1840's sections on the north is the originally free-standing springhouse. The spring itself is located just east of the wall of the springhouse and is enclosed with concrete block. The flow of the spring runs with the slope westward through the stone foundation and cellar of the springhouse, a typical plan found in other 18th and 19th century springhouses in Frederick County. The outfall on the west side of the house forms a pond, in which the Thomas family raised goldfish in the early and mid-20th century. The springhouse was probably a one-story structure prior to about 1830-1840. During this period, the springhouse was enlarged with two stories and two bays with a gable roof and an interior end chimney on the north gable end. The roof is currently covered with standing seam metal and the cornice is boxed. The windows are 6/6 and the east elevation door in the northern bay is enclosed by a one-story screened porch which extends on the fourth section adjoining the north end of the springhouse. The size of the windows, the boxed cornice, and the one-room plan of the springhouse are similar to other springhouses of the early 19th century, clearly dating this section of the Kemp House in the same period. The interior of the first story was modernized as a kitchen in the early 20th century and masonite paneling covers the walls. One of the two west elevation windows was once a door opening on the missing rear porch.

7.3 Description (Continued)

The fourth section of the house adjoins the springhouse on the north and is the most obscure in original plan and use. It was probably the same height as the springhouse and was added about the same time as the 1840's section, based on its upper level window sizes on the east elevation. It was burned in about 1920, after which it was not returned to its original height. A standing seam metal sloping roof was placed over the uneven stone walls and a central brick chimney rises above the roof. The east elevation of the section has an irregular bay arrangement, with a door and a window enclosed on the first story by the screened porch which extends over part of the springhouse. A single 6/6 window is located near the cornice line above the porch roof. Two additional windows are located on a slightly lower level near the northeast corner. The west elevation of the section shows door openings located near the party wall with the springhouse, with a 6-panel door above a vertical board door in the cellar level. The 6-panel door probably opened on the missing porch. Six-over-six windows flank both of these doors. Another vertical board door opens on the west elevation near the center of the elevation. The interior plan of this section reveals numerous floor level changes as a result of the fire and the masonite paneling covering the walls in the higher eastern part gives no clues to the original use of the section. It has two rooms, one with an enclosed fireplace. The northern end of the section also has two rooms, the western one being under the slope of the replacement roof. Mrs. Linton says that this part was used as a meathouse after the fire and the eastern room was used by her father as an office. A staircase near the chimney stack in the south room leads up to the attic, which has stuccoed walls. Mrs. Linton states that family tradition held that this space was used as slave quarters prior to the Civil War, but the rebuilding after the fire left no clues to support this theory.

The exterior of the entire four-section house was covered with asbestos shingles in the early 20th century. These were removed by the Lintons and the stone was sandblasted and repointed. Metal tie rods are visible in the original section, an effort to stabilize the structure.

Stone bank barn: The stone bank barn is located about 50 yards southwest of the house across a small tributary of Ballenger Creek. The ramp is on the west elevation and the stone stall level faces east. The upper hay storage floor of the barn is faced on the east with vertical board siding. In the center, the slope of the standing seam metal roof breaks slightly above the two sliding doors. The stall level is enclosed by stone walls with alternating windows and dutch doors. In the south end of the stall section is an incorporated milking parlor. At the north end is an area of horse stalls. The north and south gable end walls are stone with the narrow, inwardly flared vent openings (embrasures) typically found in German stone barns. On the west elevation, the stone granary sections project beyond the plane of the central swing doors. The interior stone walls are whitewashed. The hewn internal framing has low partition walls lining the central drive floor which were probably added around 1900. The barn is not currently in use and the roof and parts of the vertical siding are deteriorated or missing. Based on its architecture, the barn is estimated to be about the same date, 1745, as the original section of the dwelling. Located immediately adjacent to the south gable end is a circa

7.4 Description (Continued)

1943-1945 frame quonset hut, a World War II military surplus structure which was moved to the farm after 1945 for use as a storage building. It is a non-contributing structure because of its recent date and its removal from the original location.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The frame wagon shed/corn crib is located south of the house with the drive-through on a north-south orientation. The north gable end is covered with tongue-and-groove siding and the east elevation has horizontal vented siding. The west elevation has an added shed with a low entrance for machine storage, with a sliding door track above the opening. The roof is corrugated metal. The wagon shed was built about 1890-1910.

Privy: The small square frame privy is located immediately adjacent to the east elevation of the wagon shed, but, as privies were often moved to different locations within a farmstead over time, this may not have been its original location. The exterior is vertical boards with a door of the same material on the east elevation. The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. The privy was probably built about 1910-1920.

Dairy barn, milk house, and silo: The dairy barn located east of the wagon shed has a rusticated concrete block base with a frame upper structure with a gambrel standing seam metal roof. Paired 2/2 windows are located in the north elevation flanking the central doorway. The milk house on the east side of the barn is a one-story gable roofed building in rusticated concrete block with a corrugated metal roof. A single door is in the north elevation. Flanking the dairy barn on the west is a poured concrete silo. The dairy barn and milk house were built in the 1920's, and burned in 1954, leaving only the concrete block walls intact. The frame upper walls and roof were rebuilt and the silo was probably added at the same time.

Non-contributing chicken house: Immediately south of the dwelling is a concrete block chicken house built in the late 1940's. It is still in partial use as a chicken house.

Christian Kemp Farmstead (Continued)
Frederick County

SURVEY No. F-1-179

8.1 Significance (Continued)

representative of early German buildings. The Beatty-Cramer House (F-8-35), currently being researched, has been preliminarily dated at about 1730-1740. The Christian Kemp Farmstead may be ranked with these two properties as among the three oldest verified standing structures.



F-1-1913

1913-1914 K. W. A. Brown & Co.

Frederick, Md.

1913-1914 K. W. A. Brown & Co.

May 1913

1913-1914 K. W. A. Brown & Co.

East of Frederick

110



5.1.17

Shinobu Swamp 2000 ft

Frederick's Pond

Proctor's Pond 1000

1000 ft

View from top of Shinobu Swamp 2000 ft

South west corner view

210



F. 1-179

Christie Kemp Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Tom & Dave

May 1993

Neg. 120: D & S M. O. Brownville Rd

Northwest corner view

3/10



F 1-13

Christion Kemp Farm - top

Frederick County

Photo Janet Davis

Nov 1975

Neg loc.: 11th St. N. W. 1/2 Sec. 10, T. 10 N. R. 10 W.

Original front door viewed from original 1st
floor interior

4/0



5.1.1970

Christian Kemo Farmstead

Fredricks County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1973

Neg loc.: Md 2480. Orientation e, 90°

Interior of c. 1940 color

3/1



E. 1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

Nov. 1983

Neg. loc. labeled E. 1-179 "O. Proctorville, Md

Mantle" in E. 1750 section with dark water
at right

6/8



F. 1. 19

Christian Hemp Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Love

May 1985

Neg. loc.: Md. State Greenhouse. 11 ft
warm shed 20 x 30 ft, north elevation

7/5



E. 1-1007

Christian Kemo Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Lewis

May 1995

Wet. 100 ft. Rd. S. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. S. 100 ft.

County 100 ft. 4 W. 100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft. view
from north

8/10



F. L. 12

Chapman's Camp "march" 12

Frederick Taylor

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1940

Notes: Md. 51150. Green with the Md

Bank near Southeast corner view

2/10



Ex. 1. 179

Christian Kemp Formstead

Frederick County

Photo: James E. Carr

May 1903

Near loc. of old bridge, near - on E. 1st

Interior view of bank house

10/0